

52. ——. "Notices of the Hemiptera Heteroptera in the Collection of the late T. W. Harris, M.D." Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. XIX, 1876-1878. 1878.
53. ——. "Hemiptera," in the Standard Natural History. 1885.
54. ——. "Check List of the Described Hemiptera Heteroptera of North America." Brooklyn Entomological Society. 1886.
55. ——. "On the Hemiptera-Heteroptera of the Island of Grenada, West Indies." Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. 1894.
56. ——. "Hemiptera of Lower California." Proceedings California Academy of Sciences, 2d ser., vol. IV, 1893-94. 1894.
57. ——. "List of Hemiptera Heteroptera of Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, collected by Messrs. E. A. Schwarz and Herbert S. Barber." Proceedings U. S. National Museum, vol. XXVII. 1904.
58. EDWARD P. VAN DUZEE. A List of the Hemiptera of Buffalo and Vicinity. Bulletin Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, vol. V, no. 4. 1894.
59. C. M. WEED. "Studies in Pond Life," Bulletin Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Technical Series. Vol. 1, Number I. 1889.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1. *Notonecta indica* Linné.
- Fig. 2. *Notonecta undulata* Say.
- Fig. 3. *Notonecta variabilis* Fieber.
- Fig. 4. *Notonecta uhleri* Kirkaldy. (Drawn from cotype.)
- Fig. 5. *Notonecta mexicana* Amyot & Serville var. *ceres* Kirkaldy. (Drawn from cotype.)
- Fig. 6. *Notonecta irrorata* Uhler.
- Fig. 7. *Notonecta lutea* Müller.
- Fig. 8. *Notonecta shooterii* Uhler.
- Fig. 9. *Notonecta insulata* Kirby.
- All enlarged three diameters.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 15, 1904 (continued from page 102).

Mr. Davis read a letter from Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson, in which she stated that she had taken in pools of brackish water in southern Florida, an undetermined *Limnobates*, a specimen of which she sent for comparison with *Limnobates lineata* spoken of by Mr. Bueno. She also referred to her finding of *Halobates wullersterfi* on the beach at Lake Worth, Fla. She published a record of this in 1901 and no other record is known of their occurring on land, their usual habitat being far out at sea. She also sent specimens of *Brenthus anchorago* to show the great variations in size, remarking that she had taken it in numbers in its breeding places under the bark of gumbo-limbo (*Bursera gummifera*) but had also found it frequently on

flowers in the sunshine. She referred to the capture of *Cylas formicarius* whose food plant she was the first to discover several years ago. It breeds in the stems of an odd "morning glory" (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*) which trails along the beaches of Southern Florida. She expressed her regrets at not being able to attend the meetings of the society.

MEETING OF DECEMBER 6, 1904.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History. President C. H. Roberts in the chair with nine members present.

On motion of Mr. Groth the society voted to dispense with the regular order of business and proceed to the discussion of new business. Mr. Groth gave notice that he would like to have brought before the society at its next meeting a former tabled motion of his, that the Journal be furnished free of cost to active members in good standing.

Mr. Schaeffer exhibited a box of the rarer Cleridæ and made some remarks on the species.

Mr. Leng and Mr. Davis also exhibited their collections of Cleridæ.

Mr. Joutel exhibited his collection of *Saperda* representing nearly all of the known species of the United States, Europe and Asia. He gave an account of the manner of working of most of the species and exhibited specimens of wood showing their characteristic borings.

An exhibition of *Cicindela longilabris* Say and its varieties was made by Mr. Harris, accompanied with remarks concerning the distribution of the species and the relation of the variety to the type. Special attention was called to a very full series of the form taken at Kaslo and its vicinity in British Columbia by Mr. Cockle. *Longilabris* proper was represented in part by long series from Mt. Desert on the Maine Coast, Cape Breton, Province of Quebec and the Adirondack region of New York State.

Mr. Davis stated that a friend had recently sent him a specimen of *C. longilabris* from Long Lake, in the Adirondack Mts., some forty miles west of where Mr. Harris took his specimens last summer on Jay Mt.

Mr. Bueno showed a specimen of *Nerthra stygica* Say, from Mrs. Slosson's collection. He stated briefly that Prof. A. L. Montandon, of Bucarest, failed to recognize this species in his revision of the subfamily Mononychinae, stating that this insect has not been recognized since Say's original description, the date of which is uncertain, but according to Prof. Uhler was in March, 1832. Prof. Montandon further states that in view of Say's description it is evident that the insect does not belong to the genus *Mononyx*, but more likely to *Peltopterus* Guérin. Mr. Bueno called attention to the fact that *Nerthra stygica* certainly does not belong to the genus *Mononyx* as now restricted, approaching more closely to *Peltopterus*. In his opinion Say was right in erecting a new genus for its reception, of which the characters are: absence of membrane in the hemelytra, which are entirely coriaceous and soldered together by a straight suture. He showed for comparison specimens of *Mononyx nepesiformis* and *M. fuscipes*, from which the roughened upper surface of *Nerthra* is sufficient to separate it. He also showed a *Mononyx* from Biscayne Bay, Florida, belonging to Mr. Otto Heidemann, which would seem to be a new species.